

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. V.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1884.

No. 25.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINSLOW, April 11, 1884.

The emperor William is ill in Berlin. Nova Scotia has enfranchised women. Queen Victoria will visit Germany shortly. A large number of immigrants are pouring in here.

Sutherland's line is not yet granted a charter for a Hudson's bay railroad but it is expected that it will be on Monday. The Ontario conspirators Wilkinson, Bunting, Meek and Kirkland were found guilty by the magistrate and elected to be tried by jury. Kirkland fainting when being tried.

The steamship Daniel Stienmann was wrecked off the coast of Nova Scotia and 54 of the passengers and 3 of the crew drowned. Only 9 persons were saved, including the captain.

It is stated that as the federal government will not redress Manitoba's grievances, trouble is anticipated in the local house on Tuesday when Norquy makes the final speech. It is reported he will stand firm for Manitoba and urge such measures as will secure redress of the grievances.

Winnipeg, April 17, 1884.

Blake is to visit Manitoba in August. Another revolution has occurred in Cuba. More dynamites have been captured in Ecuador.

The Scott net agitation is about to commence here. Orange and green riots have recommenced in Newfoundland.

English Fenians have issued another blood thirsty manifesto. One hundred and fifty Skye crofters have sailed for Manitoba.

The great alarm is felt in Montreal over the rise of the St. Lawrence. A couple of miles from the General Gordon is hemmed in at Khartoum and fears are entertained for his safety.

The Marquis of Ripon is dying. It is reported that Lord will be his successor as governor-general of India.

It is reported that G. H. Brown will take charge of the Toronto Morning News, which has become an anti-Blake organ.

Threatening letters were received by Queen Victoria on the occasion of her visit to Burnaby. Extraordinary precautions were taken. She arrived safe at Burnaby last night.

Reported from Q. Appelle that there was an Indian uprising at Battledore last night on the 16th and that the Battledore telegraph operator reported two thousand Indians marching on the town and none coming. He then left the office and communication has not since been established.

The Manitoba legislature. Norquy made a strong speech in favor of Manitoba rights, demonstrating that the province had never been accorded fair play. The speech was loudly cheered. A delegation will be appointed to confer with the Ottawa authorities, and if not successful will go to England. In the meantime the legislature will adjourn until the delegation returns.

BATTLEDORE, April 18, 1884.

Farmers are busy at spring work. The Saskatchewan has not yet broken. Weather cold and snow has been falling since Wednesday.

The ice is out of Batle river. No flood this year, water is low.

Clinkish and Mahady are putting up a store on the new town site.

The break of the telegraph line at the South branch has been repaired. The telegraph line is down between here and Clark's crossing. Men are out repairing the break.

Richardson & McDonald have put a large sloop on Battledore river, to use until the completion of the line between here and Clark's crossing.

F. A. Stuart and R. C. McDonald arrived from the east on Sunday. They were delayed at the South branch by the ice.

A detachment of police have been sent to Poundmaker's reserve. Big Bear and his followers are at that reserve. It is said that a large body of police are en route from Regina to increase the strength of the post here.

The next trip of the mail will be the last in way of Battledore. The Edmonton mail will then come from Calgary every two weeks until further changes are made. The Battledore and Pitt mail will come from both Curzon.

LOCAL.

WHERE IS THE ERICKSON?

SPRUE Bank have dissolved partnership. PRIZE lists have been very quiet this week.

CARPENTERS wages are from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per day.

LACROSSE meeting at the Jasper house on Tuesday evening next.

The average of crop last year will not be increased much this season.

J. A. McDONALD has removed to his new dwelling on the H.B. reserve.

THE CROCODILE has been at the station for the past four years.

A POLICE post is to be established shortly at Battledore river crossing by inspector Steele.

A FRANK boarding house, a story and a half high, is being erected at Hardisty & Fraser's mill.

MAIL not in yet. It has never been so far behind time before during this present contract.

FOOT passengers were crossing on the ice on Tuesday. Goods were crossed on sleds on Monday.

BROWN & CURRY are erecting a frame stable 12x16 in rear of their store. Melnie & Henderson builders.

RECENTLY a numerous and some cases have arrived, but there has been no great flight of geese northward yet.

THE climate of the east of the co-entration built up at Cliver, last week, on Friday, the actual ice was considerably under the mark, the actual ice being over \$14.00.

RETAILER lacrosse practice begins on Tuesday evening next, on the lacrosse grounds near the race track. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays are practice evenings.

IT is rumored that a treaty is to be made with the Peace river Indians during the present summer, and already numerous applications have been forwarded for the position of agent.

THE river is open clear across at many places but people were still crossing on the ice on Friday. A couple of half day's or a very slight rise of the water is all that is needed now to clear the river.

TWO men named Lavalier and Lavalier arrived from Red Deer for this week, to wind up in this place the affairs of the late Pierre Lavalier, of Red Deer, who died there in January last of apoplexy.

THE funeral of an infant daughter of Mr. D. E. NOYES, of St. Albert road, took place to the Methodist graveyard on Thursday afternoon. The attendance was large. Rev. D. C. Sanderson conducted the services.

THE colonization company are turning over two and a half acres of land per day with three horses and a 16 inch silky plow. The silky works well even where there are willows. The company intend to break 200 acres this season.

TWO Peace hills Indian farm will not be worked this year but the buildings will probably be used as warehouses. The farm instructor, Mr. Lucas, will personally oversee the work.

THE Indians were plowing last week.

THE Manitoba Free Press of March 20th says there is a rumor current that H. McTavish, land commissioner of the C.P.R., is to be made chief commissioner of the H.B. Co. and that W. A. Ross, M.P., will succeed Mr. McTavish as C.P.R. land commissioner. Mr. McTavish, the present chief commissioner of the H.B. Co., retires from the service in June of '85 and his successor will act with him during his last year of office.

J. HANEY left on Thursday for his mining claim above the White Mud on the Saskatchewan. Mr. HANEY has secured a quartz claim under the mining regulations and then look for placer mines, which is his confident expectation. He has secured a large quantity of quartz specimens from Mr. HANEY's mine, which he will have assayed so that the question as to the value of this find will soon be settled. E. SAGLE will accompany Mr. HANEY from White Mud.

THE telegraph line between Battledore and the south branch went down during the storm which prevailed there on Wednesday night. Doubtless this was what inspired some rumor at Q. Appelle to evolve from his forthrightly that the telegraph line was down on Indian uprising at Battledore alluded to in our telegrams. The Battledore operator is contending his position by the retention of a kilnplace with which to start sudden destruction on the Q. Appelle Indians.

ABOUT three inches of snow fell on Saturday night and Sunday forenoon last. It was dry and light and was all away by Monday evening. Hard it would have helped the country as the ground is very dry.

An archaeological society of the United States is securing the services of persons resident in widely separated sections of the continent of America to note the migrations of birds and the chief points in their natural history. Mr. G. A. Blake will perform the duties in this district.

TRIBUTE is at a standstill during seedling. Merchants will have considerable overstocks of dry goods. The supply of groceries is holding out better than usual. Butcher's is scarce. The carts which are expected daily will bring a supply of that article. There is a good supply of native flour of fair quality of flour, but contrary to expectation very little wheat remains in the hands of the farmers and not nearly so much barley as was expected. The wheat commanded from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and the barley from 75c to 81c, although a little was sold as low as 60c.

D. McLEOD left Strimness in the H.B. ship Prince of Wales on the first of July. On the following Sunday the vessel lay beached off Cape Farewell, the southern point of Greenland, having crossed the Atlantic in one week. Considerable time was spent in the month of Davis straits. Cape Lisburne was passed and Hudson's Strait was entered about the 10th inst. The pack ice was met. On the following morning the vessel was as far east of Cape Resolution as was possible. It is now expected that having been carried out by the ice. The pack was entered that day and cleared about the ninth day following York was reached. The vessel is now in the United States whaler from New London was in the ice at the same time as the Prince of Wales.

S. B. LEWIS, farm instructor at Peace hills, arrived from Ottawa last week. He reports that there is not much talk of an Ontario immigration to the North-West. This season and last North-West is very much better than below par. A considerable English immigration is expected, however, and the C.P.R. will be very low, to take effect when their boats begin to run on lake Superior. They are making a special department and everything will be done to secure comfortable and speedy transit. But times are prevalent through the States and in Ontario to even a greater extent than in the North-West. The farmers suffer most. The general impression is that the C.P.R. will concentrate all their energies during the next two years in the completion of the line and will build no branches before that time. The towns along the railway line express more confidence in their future than they do last fall, but a very great deal, especially in the cases of Moosejaw and Regina, depends upon the success of the present season's farming operations. Building operations are well going on at Calgary. At the wintered well in that vicinity but there is considerable loss in the herds south-west of Medicine Hat. The C.P.R. now runs two trains a week to Calgary and the travel is increasing. Not many intending settlers and the travel to Winnipeg are much lower now than on the 1st inst. by the C.P.R. from Winnipeg to Calgary the rate is 25c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED.—From A. Dunlop's farm, south of Lake, a yearling steer will be suitably rewarded by returning him to me at above place. L. FULTON.

LACROSSE.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Edmonton Lacrosse Club will be held in the Jasper house on Tuesday evening, April 22nd, at 7.30 o'clock.—W. G. BROTHERTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The thoroughbred trotting stallion W. H. B. LADY will stand for mares this season (25th April to 25th June) health and weather permitting, as follows: Monday, Pagnier's hall, near Fort Saskatchewan; Tuesday, Palace hotel, Alberta, Fort Saskatchewan; Wednesday, Alex. Cameron's stable, near Lake; Thursday, St. Albert hotel, St. Albert; over night; Friday, Dan Noyes' stable, near Lake; Saturday, his own stable, Edmonton; and Sunday, for the season \$15 payable at the time of service. All mares at owner's risk. For pedigrees and hand bills. DOSSALL ROSS proprietors.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as calculators, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm must settle with Xavier or with the undersigned before the 1st inst. who will settle all accounts against the said firm, and continue the business himself. A. ST. JEAN, N. ST. JEAN. Edmonton, April 17th, 1884.

NOTICES.

POTATOES.—One hundred bushels of Early Rose and Beauty of Hebron potatoes for sale at REID OMAN'S, South side.

NOTICE.—Importation to Stock Raisers. A well bred bull, three years old, imported from Winnipeg, in good condition for service, at J. H. HINE'S, south side.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Persons hereafter removing fences and trespassing on the H. B. Co. property will be prosecuted according to law. W. NEWTON.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified to give no credit on my account, nor will I give any credit on my account, nor will I be bound without just cause or provocation. ISAAC GAGNON.

FOR SALE.—Four ponies (one lady's, one pony) light and dark, double harness, a single harness, saddle and bridle, two carts, four sets cart harness. Terms cash. Apply to A. Anderson, at R. Logan's, St. Albert road.

NOTICE is hereby given that no one has authority from me to grant permission to cut timber of any description on my lands in the district of Edmonton. Any written authority I may hereafter give must be lodged in the crown timber office and a permit obtained from the same. H. J. MOORE, per Thos. Anderson. Edmonton, 28th March, 1884.

NOTICE.—The Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company and Canada are bringing in more land in the Edmonton settlement, 400 bushels seed wheat which will be sold at cost and arrive here in the autumn. For full particulars apply at the company's office, Clover bar.—Offices of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company, Canada, 4th April, 1884. G. A. SIMPSON, agent.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.—The stallion "Rupert" is now in condition and will serve night and day at \$10.00 each, terms cash at time of service. All mares at owner's risk. This horse is from Canadian stock, raised in this district, is dark brown in color, stands 16 hands high, weight 1200 lbs. Symmetrically built, and is a good roaster. May be seen and inspected any time at his stable at Turnip lake. W. ROWLAND.

NOTICE.—Imported to Farmers and others. The best value in Self Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, of Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharpes Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent. E. B. BLOK, A. BLAKE, Belleville, Ontario.

ADVERTISEMENT.—This is to announce that I am willing to allow a royalty to my neighbors and the public against my pre-emption claim if it be useful, providing they do not produce any right to that claim, and necessary benefit be done to protect my place on the north side of the river, as I may desire. Or I shall not object, on as I may desire, to a road from any proposed river crossing, on the flat, which from the crossing to the river, may be used for stock and as a grade to and from for public use. Through my homestead I allow no right of way whatever. W. M. NEWTON.

EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.—Making weekly trips. Leaving Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9.30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at the following places: Battleford, Regina, Yorkton, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leave Calgary Monday, stop at Battleford, Regina, and arrive at Edmonton on Saturday. Fare each way \$10. 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter free per lb. Passengers arriving in the morning at Edmonton, for St. Albert, or for P. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office: J. Jagger house. Calgary office in H. B. Co. store. B. McLEOD, proprietor.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. OLIVER & DUNLOP, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 19, 1884.

THE MINING LAW.

The great objection held by North-Westerners generally to the policy of the federal government in this country—and to that of the previous administration no less than the present one—is that it is framed with an eye to benefit, not the North-West territories or the people most affected by the policy, but the federal government and those who have secured the favor of that government, whether residing inside or outside the limits of the territories of Canada, or even of the British empire; to fill the coffers of the government and the pockets of its friends at the expense of the actual residents of the North-West. The land regulations, the railway regulations, the colonization regulations, the reserve regulations, the timber regulations, and the coal regulations, all have this evil principle underlying them, and the new mining regulations are no exception to the rule. Last year a set of mining regulations were framed in which this principle was so prominent as to make them impracticable and they were not put in force. While the regulations of this year are a great improvement on the former ones in matters of detail the same wrong principle underlies them throughout.

The regulations provide that when a claim is taken it must be registered with the land agent for the district in which it is situated, therefore if the claim is not situated within a land district having a land agent it cannot be entered and the requirements of the regulations cannot be fulfilled.

The requirements in the matter of quartz claims when situated within a land district are not unreasonable and are quite favorable to discoverers, but the lack of a provision to compel the continuous development of such claims is a grave fault. It will be seen that one man by an expenditure of \$755 for each area of 40 acres, by his own entry and the assignments of other parties, or by purchase direct from the department by tender, at public auction or private sale as the case may be, may procure patents for a mineral area of any extent and having once secured the patent may hold without working as long as he pleases or until he can get such a price as will induce him to sell out to other parties. Without dwelling on the opportunity thus allowed for favoritism and underhand dealing it is safe to say that the one condition of a claim being held should be that it be developed to the fullest extent. It is in the interest of the mining district, the general public, and the country at large, that every dollar now lying in undeveloped mines should be taken out and put in circulation as quickly as possible. To allow the mines to be unworked in the hands of individual speculators for an indefinite period is not the means by which this end is to be attained. It is the district and the general public represented by the government of the country who own the claims in the first place, and in parting with them to individuals care should be taken to conserve the interests of the original owners in this respect by providing that if the claims be not developed at a reasonable rate they revert to them, as is provided in the case of placer claims.

The fact that two and a half per cent. of all sales of products must be paid as a royalty will not tend to haste in the development of claims, especially those of the poorer class. It is not hard to suppose cases in which two and a half per cent. of the sales would be 50 per cent. or even a greater proportion of the profits, and the payment of this royalty would shut up many a mine that otherwise would be kept working. It is in the public interest that every mine that will yield a profit however small should be worked, and by keeping mines from being opened or closing others that may be opened, for every dollar the government will gain in royalty the coun-

try will lose a hundred in consequent lack of development of mines.

The regulations in regard to placer mines which include bar diggings would probably answer in some countries or places but they are certainly not applicable on the Saskatchewan. When a miner is obliged by changes in the stage of water or many other reasons to work on perhaps a dozen different bars in the course of a season, as is the case on the Saskatchewan, if he were compelled to go to the land office to enter each 100 feet square upon which he desired to work, and to pay an entry fee of \$5 each time, his profits on the season's operations would be small. Of course he could not work under such circumstances, and if these regulations were put in force here it would prevent what few hundreds of dollars are taken out every year from being taken, while the government would be none the richer.

The regulations as to bed rock flumes, drains and ditches, apply principally to dry placer diggings. As none of these have as yet been discovered in the country the regulations governing the flumes, drains and ditches necessary for their working are not of absorbing interest. However, the charge of from \$25 to \$100 for each ditch, flume or drain that is made gives a sort of uniformity and balance to the regulations that is very pleasing and shows that the framer not only intended his effort to be a model of perfection in manner and matter but also that he was determined that mining should be made to pay—the government. He evidently never heard of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden egg.

As in the case of the land regulations all questions except the most trivial must be decided by the lands commissioner or by the minister himself. No doubt it is a fine thing to play the Great Mogul, and dispense one's own peculiar brand of justice (?) in matters of which one knows absolutely nothing, but it must be evident that although a minister should receive inspiration from above on assuming the duties of his office he could not possibly be sufficiently all-knowing to decide on their merits all questions that might arise in regard to land, timber or minerals in this vast territory. Or even if he did know all he would not have time to attend to them. The work of investigation and adjusting must be left to understrappers, no one knows who. If all questions and disputes cannot be decided fairly on the ground by the agents of the government or the local courts, according to circumstances, the chance of their being decided fairly at Ottawa by underlings without public responsibility, without local or practical knowledge or direct evidence is poor indeed.

But the regulations have two great redeeming features, one that being only passed by order in council they may and probably will be altered or amended at least monthly if not weekly, daily or hourly, and the other that from a lack of land agents and land districts they do not apply throughout the greater portion of the territories.

THE Montreal Witness gravely remarks: "Canada poured forth ten or twenty millions of money on the North-Western prairies and it formed itself into the palatial city of Winnipeg." After deploring the lack of gratitude of the Winnipeggers for this favor in demanding a Hudson's bay outlet, it continues: "Should the Hudson's bay route become a serious fact, so as to rob us of the business we looked for from the North-West, our part would still be to look with pleasure on the prosperity of our offspring." This is the idea that finds expression in so many forms, that the North-West is a possession to be bought, sold or traded upon by eastern Canada. Admitting that Canada or the people of Canada did pour out twenty or forty or a hundred millions in the North-West, was not every dollar and every cent spent with the object of getting back five, ten, fifty, a hundred, or a thousand fold. Part of it has been lost, part is still invested and part has yielded the coveted profit. As to the money lost, why should the North-West be grateful because eastern men made bad speculations. As to what is still invested, where is the cause for gratitude in having given an investor value for his money. And as to that which has yielded a profit surely

those who have paid the profit are not called upon to express gratitude to those who made it. Because Montreal people have made or lost money in Winnipeg it scarcely follows that Winnipeg should trade with Montreal out of gratitude. It was not out of love or good feeling that the money was invested, it was purely as business and Montreal need only expect North-West trade on similar terms. Would Montreal like to have its money back or the value for it in investments and still own and control the Winnipeg they say this money built? This is what the complaint of the Witness amounts to, but it will scarcely evoke much sympathy. One fact in connection with the North-West eastern opinion seems to entirely ignore—that the maker of all things had a hand in its formation. Their theory that it is their purchase of the territories from the Hudson's bay company, their expenditure of money, their beneficent land regulations and their transcendent railway policy that should receive the whole credit for making the country what it is and is to be. The fact is that instead of making a country they more than half by accident fell into possession of one of vast extent and richly endowed by nature, worth if properly managed, incalculable millions, but of whose value they have an idea but little above that of the original possessors, the Indians. Prodigal like they are attempting to realize at once out of the whole heritage and by their ignorance and bungling are in a fair way to prevent any realization whatever. Montreal it seems counted on securing the trade of the whole North-West and considers that a Hudson's bay outlet would be a robbery committed upon her. What a person never had they should not feel the loss of severely and Montreal might well afford to look with pleasure on Winnipeg's prosperity resulting from a Hudson's bay outlet. Owing to the geographical situation of Montreal and the North-West respectively, if the sole outlet of the latter is to be by way of Montreal it can never develop to the extent that nature evidently intended it should or as it certainly will if the H.B. route is opened up and proves a success, and as long as the only outlet of the North-West is to the south-east as it is at present its total trade will never reach immense proportions; but with the development that would come with the opening of a new, short outlet by way of Hudson's bay, there is every probability that the trade now done with places in the south-east, especially Montreal, would be largely increased instead of being diminished while the North-West and Canada as a whole, would benefit beyond calculation.

OUR registrar is not likely to enter upon his duties here for some time to come as he is under an engagement in Toronto to stand his trial for bribery. This gentleman, Wilkinson by name and Big Push by nickname, in bribing or attempting to bribe members of the Ontario legislature was detected and arrested. On being searched he was found to have the appointment of registrar at Edmonton in his pocket. Whether he was to receive the appointment in consideration of his committing this particular act or not, the chances are that his services not his merits were the cause of his receiving it. No matter how proper it may be from the standpoint of the federal government to reward such services it is not by any means comforting to us to know that our officials may be chosen not because they are honorable or capable but rather because they are dishonorable and incapable of making an honest living—because they have done dirty work for their masters rather than because they will do what is right and fair between us and them. This occurrence brings to mind the idea advanced by the Regina Leader, that the Ottawa departments dealing with North-Western affairs should be embellished with the sign—"Rubbish shot here."

IN the senate debate on parliamentary representation for the North-West all the speakers were agreed as to the justice of the claim of the territories for representation and also that full representation—not partial, as is the case in the United States territories—should be granted. This was very satisfactory. It was not so satisfactory, however, to note that the speakers seemed to be more de-

sirous of making a point for their own political party or against another than of securing justice for the people of the North-West, nor that absolutely nothing but talk was achieved by the debate. If the senators believed the matter to be so urgent and so just they were in a position to give proof of their sincerity by means more practical than the mere putting of their opinions on record in long winded orations.

AUCTION SALE.

To be sold by auction in the Barracks of the North-West Mounted Police, Fort Saskatchewan, on Monday the 28th April, 1884:

7 Horses suitable for farm work,

2 Mares do. do.

5 Heavy Lumber Wagons, (broad tired)

2 Sets Wagon Wheels,

4 Sets Double Work Harness,

1 Set Dutch do.,

3 Saddles,

1 Plough.

Also a number of other articles, including clothing and provisions, bridles, bits, &c.

Sale to commence at 10:30 a.m.

GEO. A. BLAKE, Auctioneer.

GREAT SACRIFICE

OF

DRY GOODS

READY MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS & SHOES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.

Will dispose of the above stock at a

SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

To make room for spring importations. These goods are all first class, bought for cash in the

CHEAPEST MARKET IN THE WORLD

And customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call within the next thirty days.

A FEW SETS PLAIN HARNESS

And 50 bush. Seed Potatoes, at

A. MACDONALD & CO.

ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS

MINING REGULATIONS.

The new mining regulations have been published in full and deal with quartz mines, placer mines, drains, flumes, ditches and gives the forms to be used in making application for a claim and otherwise dealing with claims. The following is a summary of the regulations:

The regulations apply to all public lands containing any minerals of economic value except coal.

Every person has the right of search on public unreserved lands. No mining claim shall be granted until the discovery of a deposit of mineral or metal within its limits.

A mining location on a vein, lode or ledge of quartz or other rock, shall not, except for iron, exceed forty acres in area, the boundaries to run north and south and east and west, and the length to be not more than three times the breadth.

A person desiring to take up a claim shall mark the location on the ground by placing at each of its four corners a wooden post not less than four inches square, driven not less than eighteen inches into the ground and showing that length above it. If the ground is too rocky to admit of stakes being driven a mound of stones shall be built about each of them at least three feet in diameter and eighteen inches high. The northeasterly post shall be marked with the name of the claimant, the date of the marking, the letters M.L.—mining location—and the number. The south-easterly post shall be marked with the claimant's initials and the number 2. The south-westerly post shall be marked similarly, but as No. 3, and the north-westerly post similarly also but as No. 4. On the face of each post shall be marked the approximate number of yards distance to the next post in the order given. Where a corner post cannot be set up, a witness post marked as the corner post should be and also marked W.P. with the bearings of the corner post shall be erected as near to the corner as possible.

After having so marked the ground the claimant shall within 90 days file with the land agent for the district in which the claim is situated a declaration on oath, setting forth the circumstances of discovery, locality, etc., and pay a fee of five dollars.

This entry shall entitle the claimant to possession of the claim with the right to work for one year.

At any time before the expiration of the year the claimant may purchase the location on filing with the agent proof that he has expended not less than five hundred dollars in actual mining operations on the same, supported by the affidavits of two disinterested persons.

The price to be paid shall be at the rate of \$5 an acre, cash.

On making payment the claimant shall deposit \$50 with the agent to pay for the survey of the claim by the government. A patent shall issue as soon as an approved survey has been made, either by the government or by the claimant. In the latter case the \$50 deposited by the claimant shall be returned to him.

If the claimant fails in fulfilling the conditions laid down his right to the claim shall lapse and the claim with its immovable improvements shall be dealt with as the minister of the interior may direct. The minister may allow the claimant a second entry on the same claim.

Where two or more persons claim one location the right shall be in the one first discovering and marking out as provided.

The discovery alone shall not give the first right over a subsequent discovery where the other conditions have been fulfilled, but any person who fraudulently uses the discovery of another to jump his claim, shall be held to have no claim, shall forfeit any money paid by him and shall be debarred from taking another mining claim.

No individual shall be granted more than one claim on the one lode or vein.

Five acres of land may be patented in connection with a mining location if used for reduction or other mining works in the same manner and on the same terms as a mining location.

The minister of the interior may grant a location for the mining of iron not exceeding 160 acres in extent. If the location contains any other mineral as well as iron the claimant shall only receive an area similar to that allowed in case of other minerals and the remainder of the 160 acres shall revert to the crown.

Where there are two or more applicants for a location neither of whom is the original discoverer or his assignee, the minister shall dispose of it by competition if at all.

An assignment of a right to purchase a mining location may be made, and the assignment registered with the agent on payment of a fee of \$2.

The assignee shall have all the privileges of assignor and the assignment will not affect the right of the assignor to take another claim.

The regulations as to placer mines are similar to those appointed for quartz mines so far as entries, entry fees, assignment, marking of locations, agents' receipts, and generally where they can be applied, except that the boundaries of placer claims need

not be due north and south and east and west lines and except as otherwise provided.

A claim for bar diggings shall be 100 feet wide at high water mark and extend thence into the river at its lowest water level and for dry diggings and bench claims 100 feet square. Creek and river claims 100 feet long measured in the general direction of the course of the stream and from base to base of the hill on each side; but if the distance from base to base of the hill be less than 100 feet then the claim shall be 100 feet square.

Every claim on the face of any hill and fronting on any natural stream or ravine, shall have a frontage of 100 feet parallel to the general direction of such stream or ravine and shall be laid out after the manner of a quartz claim.

One discoverer shall be entitled to 300 feet two discoverers to 600 feet, three to 800 feet, four to 1,000 and all over four to the ordinary sized claim.

The finding of a new stratum in an abandoned claim or of dry diggings near bar diggings or bar diggings near dry diggings shall be deemed a discovery.

The entry for a placer mine must be renewed and the fee of five dollars paid every year.

No miner shall be granted more than one claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the agent.

Any miner or association of miners may mortgage or sell their claims provided such action be registered with the agent and a fee of \$2 paid.

A miner shall have the exclusive right to enter upon his own claim but the agent may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such right of entry as may be necessary for the working of their claims upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable.

A miner shall be entitled to as much of the water naturally flowing past or through his claim as the agent shall deem necessary for the working thereof, provided it is not already appropriated.

A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned if the holder is absent without leave of the agent unless on account of sickness or other reasonable excuse, on working days for the space of 72 hours.

A claim may be worked by the claimant or a substitute.

In tunnelling under hills side tunnels interfering with the tunnel from the main frontage shall not be allowed.

Tunnels and shafts shall be part of the claims and abandoned when the claim is abandoned.

The agent may permit the owners of back claims to tunnel through claims fronting on any ravine upon such terms as he may deem expedient.

In case of failure in the necessary supply of water the agent may grant leave of absence to any miner during such failure.

A miner or association of miners may be granted leave of absence for one year by the agent if he or they have expended \$500 on each claim without a reasonable return.

The time occupied by a locator in entering his claim or for other purposes prescribed in the regulations shall not be counted against him, but he shall be deemed absent on leave.

In case of the death of the holder of a claim the provisions as to abandonment shall not apply. The agent shall take possession of the property and cause it to be worked, or shall sell it by private sale or by auction after ten days' notice for the benefit of the representatives of the deceased miner.

Three or more persons may be granted by the agent for five years exclusive right of way through and entry upon any mining ground in the district for the construction of bed rock flumes. Claim holders may put in connecting flumes in their claims. Miners may tail their sluices into the flume. The company shall build 50 feet of flume the first year, 100 feet each succeeding year. On making application they must pay \$100 with a registration fee of \$10 and \$10 per year rent for each quarter of a mile of flume put in. The grant to the flume company may be protested against.

Permission to construct drains may be granted by the minister of the interior to any person or persons for a term not exceeding five years. Compensation to be settled by the agent must be paid to persons whose claims are entered upon for the purpose of constructing the drain. Application to be accompanied by \$25 fee. Registration of grant \$5 or if toll is to be charged \$10 and \$10 a year rent for each quarter of a mile of drain. Protests may be made as in the case of flumes.

The minister of the interior may grant for a term not exceeding five years, the right to divert water from any stream and the rights of way and entry upon any mining claims such as may be necessary to the construction of ditches. Protest may be made against the grant.

Every application for a grant of water not exceeding 200 inches shall be accompanied by a deposit of \$25.

Every grant shall be subject to the rights of

all persons lawfully using the water of the stream tapped by the ditch.

Miners locating on the creek below the ditch head after the grant has been made shall be entitled to 40 inches of water of the ditch divert 200 inches and 60 inches of 300 inches be diverted, without charge.

The minister on report of the agent may order the alteration of any ditch and fix the compensation to be paid by parties benefited.

If any ditch owner waste an unreasonable quantity of water the minister on report of the agent may declare his rights to the water forfeited.

A ditch owner shall be bound to supply a fair proportion of water to all miners who make application therefor at proportionate rates.

The agent may permit the building of any bridge, the mining under or through of any ditch or flume, the carrying of water over or through land already occupied subject to claims for compensation by the party first in possession of the land.

Water shall be measured at the ditch head. One inch of water shall mean half the quantity that will pass through a hole two inches high by one inch wide with a constant head of seven inches above the upper side of the hole.

Four days' notice must be given by a ditch company to the registered owner of any claim or water privilege before work can be commenced on the claim or within four feet of the water privilege.

The minister of the interior may sanction the building of any road or work interfering with any claim or water privilege and adjudge the compensation to be paid the owners of the property interfered with, or the repairs to be made.

The owners of any water privilege shall maintain all necessary culverts.

A ditch or other water privilege shall be constructed to the satisfaction of the local agent and so that no damage shall be done by it.

The owners of a water privilege shall be responsible for all damages occurring from the imperfections or breaking of their works.

Nothing contained in the regulations shall be construed to limit the right of the lieutenant-governor of the territories in council or of the proper authorities in the province containing public lands to lay out public roads across, through, along or under any mining right or water privilege without compensation.

The agent shall hear and determine all disputes regarding mining property, subject to appeal by either parties to the commissioner of lands. A bond fee of \$10 must be deposited when complaint is made to be returned if the complaint is well founded. An appeal shall also be accompanied by a bond fee of \$10 to be returned if the appeal is well founded.

If the commissioner decides that an investigation on the ground is necessary the expense shall be borne in equal parts by the litigants. The party refusing to pay his share of the expense shall be adjudged to have given up the point in dispute. The commissioner shall decide after the hearing of the case in what proportion the expense shall be borne by the different parties and the surplus if any, returned as he may order.

All forfeited bond fees and other moneys received shall go to the revenue derived from lands.

The agent shall under instructions from the minister declare the close season in each district, and every miner shall have leave of absence during the close season.

Leave of absence may be granted any miner by the local agent during any dispute under the regulations.

The minister shall declare the boundaries of mining districts and publish the description in the Canada Gazette.

The minister may cause mining locations to be laid out within mining districts whenever he may think fit and may sell them by private sale or by auction, or tender for cash at an upset price the same as charged original discoverers.

The patent for a mining location shall reserve to the crown two and a half per cent. on all sales of the products of all mines therein.

The agent may compel all mining works to be carried on so as not to interfere with the safety of any public or private property or work.

The minister may order the agent to allow any miners land on which to deposit their mining refuse.

In case of a breach of the regulations by any person holding a grant or right he shall forfeit his grant or right and shall be incapable of acquiring another except by special permission of the minister of the interior.

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J. K. OSWALD, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major General Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Scarth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyde, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

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BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

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JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

WALKER HOUSE, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and good stable in connection. W.M. WALKER, proprietor.

CALGARY HOUSE, Calgary, Alberta. Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room and good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

GENERAL NEWS.

There are 300 Buddhists in Paris.
Ottawa's taxation is 19½ mills on the dollar.
The French will send 6,000 troops to Madagascar.

Heavy snow storm in Eastern Canada on March 5th.

Hon. A. M. Sutherland, Kildonan, died of typhoid fever.

The emperor of Germany was 87 years old on March 22nd.

The North-West cattle company are increasing their capital to \$300,000.

A disease supposed to be the foot and mouth variety is prevalent in Kansas.

A woman named Nellie Fitzsimmons was found dead in bed in Winnipeg recently. Cause drink and exposure.

The Alberta lumber company comprising G. W. Hamilton, Mr. Lees and others has been incorporated with a capital of \$500,000.

Dr. Turnbull of Winnipeg took an overdose of laudanum in the Grand Pacific hotel. Winnipeg was taken to the hospital and died.

The Winnipeg Sun estimates the resident population of Winnipeg at nearly 20,000, with from 2,000 to 5,000 additional transient residents.

Ross beat Buear, the English champion, easily by 15 lengths. Time for 4 miles and 2 furlongs 26.10. Ross gave Buear ten seconds start.

The C.P.R. was to commence running emigrant excursion trains on March 20th, from Ottawa to Manitoba and the Western states. What about the exodus and the all Canadian route.

A woman named Mary Furlong was arrested in Winnipeg lately for drowning her daughter's illegitimate child. She was acquitted of the charge of murder whereat the Free Press waxes wroth.

Miss Euphemia Douglass secured a verdict of \$1000 damages against G. H. McDougall, superintendent of telegraph construction on the Canadian Pacific railway for breach of promise of marriage in Winnipeg recently. McDougall denied the promise.

Port Moody is agitated over the question of incorporation, and the Gazette calls a promoter of the movement some very fancy names. Judging from the language used the editor of the Gazette is a large, powerfully built man, with a determined cast of countenance and wearing a six-shooter or a four year old club in his coat pocket.

At a meeting held in Winnipeg to condemn the farmers' anti-immigration resolution the condemnatory resolution was voted down and the meeting broke up in disorder. A second meeting was organized which requested that the farmers' council and the board of trade should consult about the matter. They consulted and the board of trade passed a resolution agreeing with the farmers in all points but the one. The farmers, however, would not back down from that one and there the matter stands yet. Like Beaconsfield at the treaty of Berlin the farmers did not come to make concessions.

Yellow Calf was brought up for trial before Judge Richardson on February 28th charged with having stolen flour and bacon from the government stores at Crooked lake, near Broadview. He pleaded guilty. He said that at the time of the stealing he was starving and knowing that the flour and bacon was stored by government to be dealt out to him, when the storekeeper would not give it he determined to take it. He offered to give up his treaty money for the year and also any crop he might raise in payment for the goods taken. Sentence was deferred and he was allowed to go. It is said that the order for rations to be issued was given to a storeman verbally and because it was not in writing he would not act on it. Gopher Tom who broke stores at the File hills made a similar defence and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. No charge for using weapons in standing off the police was made against Yellow Calf.

A man named Bell was murdered recently in Washington territory, near the British Columbia line, as it was supposed by an Indian named Jack. The Indian got across the line but was there captured by a U. S. sheriff. He was placed in charge of a local magistrate named Campbell until extradition papers could be got out. The prisoner was confined in the house of a Mr. York at Sumas. Before the extradition papers could be made out a mob arrived from the U. S. side of the line, compelled the men in charge to surrender the prisoner and hanged him near the house. That this lynching is a gross outrage and a violation of international law there is no doubt, and it remains to be seen what our governments Canadian or British are going to do about it. It is not likely, however, that the men who paid the bogus Alabama claims, who gave up the island of San Juan, who gave up the exclusive right to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and who declined to press a claim for damages arising out of the Fenian raids will do anything about such a trifle as the lynching of an Indian, or white man, either for that.

The British government's Egyptian policy as announced by Lord Hartington is the retention of a strip of land along the Red sea as British territory, the retention of Khartoum with Gordon as ruler under English protection and the entire and avowed control of Egypt by England. A pretty large-sized gobble for even the lion's capacious maw, especially when the animal is run by a peace at any price government.

The statement that the C.P.R. would build no more branch lines arose from a telegram sent by Mr. Van Horne in answer to a question as to work on the Manitoba South-Western "The building of branch railroads cannot be proceeded with until the fool killer has visited Winnipeg." A delegation from the executive committee of the Farmer's Union waited on Mr. Egan in reference to the matter. Mr. Egan admitted that Mr. Van Horne had used the language stated and that it referred to the anti-immigration resolution. The committee gave Mr. Egan to understand the resolution was passed for keeps and that if the C.P.R. wanted war they would be accommodated.

BIRTH.

DUNLOP—In Edmonton, on the 14th inst., the wife of Alex. Dunlop of a son.

MARRIED.

LATIMER-STANTON—On the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. T. G. Hutchings, by the Rev. A. B. Baird, B.D., Mr. William Latimer to Miss Kate Stanton, both of Edmonton.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 18th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	50	23
Sunday,	35	22
Monday,	42	14
Tuesday,	55	21
Wednesday,	34	27
Thursday,	25	21
Friday,	40	5

Barometer rising, 28.50.

NOTICE.—As the undersigned is about to close out his restaurant and bakery business, all parties indebted are requested to call at Norris & Carey's and settle up some time during the coming week. DONALD McDONALD.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Ponies—One new McCormick mower, one John Deere breaker, one set iron harrows, one John Deere cultivator, one cooking stove, one hundred bushels potatoes, six hot-bed sashes 3x6, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.—Apply to W. F. BREDIN.

FARM FOR SALE.—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lanoureaux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lanoureaux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All Saints 11 a.m., St. Michael's 10 p.m. W.N.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANDIN, O.M.I.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on April 27th.

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Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

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Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

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LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEND WITH

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We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

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ALL ACCOUNTS DUE US

AND

NOT PAID BY 10th MARCH,

WILL BE

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